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NORWICH TOWN

Home Missionary Society of First Church Meets—The King's Daughters Make Comfort Bags for Lumbermen—Lincoln Exercises at School.

The First Congregational Home Missionary society held a meeting for prayer and discussion at the parsonage Wednesday afternoon at which there was a good attendance. The president, Mrs. G. H. Ewing, was in charge. The minutes of the last meeting were given by the secretary, Mrs. H. L. Verrieston. A letter from Miss Amy Faine, a teacher at Pleasant Hill academy, who is supported by the Congregational churches in Norwich, was read. The school is on Cumberland plateau, about 1500 feet above sea level, and is a one and one-half mile in a settlement of log cabins. People come to the school from miles around to buy or barter for clothing which comes in barrels from the north. A letter from the principal, Rev. W. E. Wheeler, told of the 2000 feet elevation, and of the proposed automobile road from Chicago to Atlanta, which will pass over the Cumberland plateau.

Interesting letters from Saluda seminary, in the hills of North Carolina, tell of a 5000 feet elevation and good climate; of the young people of royal blood who are responding to educational and Christian influences, of good minds and the desire for education, and the steady growth now going on. A little time was given to work among the negroes, a tribute paid to Booker T. Washington, and a description of the unveiling of a tablet in Auburn, N. Y., to Harriet Tubman, a former slave, nurse and spy during the civil war, in the years previous a manager of a portion of the underground railway, a wonderful woman of her race. Miss Ruth L. Foster read a paper, and later gave other pleasing solos.

Made Comfort Bags.

Ever Ready, the King's Daughters met Tuesday evening at the home of Miss Jessie E. Hyde on Washington street. A social time was enjoyed, during which the members made comfort bags for the lumbermen in the north.

A Patient at Hospital.

Mrs. F. G. Prothero's mother, Mrs. C. H. Bushnell, of Elizabeth street, who has been ill for two years, is still at Backus hospital, where she has been for several months, and with no improvement in her condition.

Patriotic Exercises.

There will be patriotic exercises for Lincoln day at 2 o'clock this (Friday) afternoon in the senior room of the West Town street school.

Local Settings.

Mrs. Clara Chandler of Bliss place spent Thursday with friends in New London.

Mrs. George Avery of Franklin is visiting Mrs. Woodbury O. Rogers of Washington street.

Dr. and Mrs. E. J. Jones and family of Bliss place visited relatives in Lebanon early in the week.

Horace Burdick of Springfield, Mass., is visiting his brother, William M. Burdick, of Huntington avenue.

There will be a Christian Endeavor service and a session of the Sunday school at Scotland Road hall Sunday afternoon.

Miss Ethel Granby and Theodore Granby of Southington have been visiting their cousin, Mrs. Ruthford of Huntington avenue. Miss Granby remaining for a longer visit.

East Haven.—The appointment of Rev. Joseph J. Joyce, a curate at St. John's church, Middletown, and formerly a curate at St. Joseph's church in New Haven, to the parish of St. Vincent de Paul church in East Haven was announced yesterday. Father Joyce succeeds Rev. M. H. Regan, who was buried Tuesday.

BANISH RHEUMATIC PAIN FOREVER

Opium and Narcotics Give Only Temporary Relief—Rheumatism, Migraine, Powerful and Quick Acting, Decisively Conquered.

People who have been tormented for years, even to the point where they were unable to help themselves—have been brought back to robust health through the mighty power of Rheumatism. Rheumatism, however, is not a disease in a few days the relief you have prayed for, it antagonizes the poisons that cause agony and pain in the joints and muscles, and quickly the torturing agonies disappear. It is a harmless remedy, but sure and certain, because it is one discovery that has forced rheumatism and its relatives to yield and disappear. Rheumatism is rapidly guaranteed. Try two 50-cent bottles and if you do not get the joyful relief you expect, your money will be returned. To supply the ever increasing demand, Lee & Bagwood Co. always have a supply of "Rheuma on Hand."

NEWSY NOTES FROM WESTERLY

Effort to Secure Armory Again for Poultry Show—Workmen Employed at Midway Strike—Sale of Babcock and Wilcox Lumber Yard—Jitney Rates Go Up—Paper on "The Watch Hill Road."

Representative Albert H. Langworthy of Westerly introduced a resolution in the house of representatives Thursday to allow the State Armory in Westerly to be used for a poultry show on December 18, 20, 21, 22 and 23, 1916. The resolution was sent to the committee on agriculture. For the past three years the South County Poultry and Pet Stock associations used the armory for its annual exhibition. Two years ago the state appropriated \$800 besides the use of the armory for the show, but last year the appropriation was cut to \$500.

When the special train which runs between Westerly and New London daily, to carry a gang of workmen to the Midway strike, was pulled out Thursday morning, only five men out of 70 were aboard. At about 8 o'clock in the morning the men gathered at the station and a conference was held on the morning of a strike. Sixty of the men agreed to quit work for an increase of wages and quit others who held out for some time were finally won over by the strike agitators. The men who refused to join the strikers boarded the special train to pull out for Westerly at 10 o'clock. The strikers claim that they have to spend considerable time at Midway waiting for the special train to pull out for Westerly after they have completed their work and they ask for overtime. The trouble was anticipated by the officials of the New Haven road, so a detective was sent to Westerly Thursday morning. He secured the services of Officer Fred T. Mitchell of the Westerly police force, but there was no disorder.

The sale of the lumber yards and buildings of Babcock and Wilcox to the R. A. Sherman Sons' company, previously announced in this column, gives the purchasers an equipment which will make their plant the largest in Southern Rhode Island. The yards of the Babcock and Wilcox company are situated adjacent to the Sherman yards, so that the company will have considerable more dockage on the Pawcatuck river. The discontinuance of the firm of Babcock and Wilcox will mark the closing of one of Westerly's well known business concerns of over 20 years' standing. The firm was established in 1893 at its present location on Main street. Herbert C. Babcock, the senior member of the firm went to work for W. and H. Langworthy in 1873 and continued with that concern for several years. In 1896 Mr. Babcock incorporated with a partner, Frank N. Wilcox, now a coal dealer in Pawcatuck. Mr. Wilcox retired from the lumber business 12 years ago and an H. M. Swenson became a partner of Mr. Babcock. The firm name of Babcock and Wilcox was retained by them.

At a meeting held at the Memorial building at which the speaker was Dr.

DEAF MUTE TELLS STORY OF MURDER.

Of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sagers at Independence, Ky.

Independence, Ky., Feb. 10.—Telling his story by signs, Harry England, deaf mute, today conveyed to another deaf mute the information that Mr. and Mrs. Edward Sagers were murdered at their home near here by a man with a moustache and that this man had thrown stones at him before escaping toward the railroad tracks.

The bodies of the man and woman were found with bullet holes through their heads late Tuesday night. Immediately following the rather disjointed story of England, the coroner rendered a verdict that the Sagers were killed "by a person unknown to this jury."

England cannot read, write or converse in the usual way of deaf mutes, but an interpreter, a deaf mute himself, managed to get a statement from him by what is known among mutes as "natural signs."

The authorities doubt whether other than the deaf mute's testimony can be obtained from England, owing to the peculiar difficulties in trying to make understand them and to understand what he tries to convey to them. England is believed to have been the only witness of the murder.

17 GERMAN SUBMARINES CAUGHT IN BRITISH NETS.

Story Told by Dr. M. S. Inglis, a Canadian Army Surgeon.

New York, Feb. 10.—Dr. M. S. Inglis, a Canadian army surgeon, who arrived today on the Anchor line Cameronia from Liverpool, declared that he had knowledge of the capture in British nets of seventeen German submarines and told how the crew of one of them had been found shot to death after it had been towed ashore.

Dr. Inglis said he had been allowed to descend into this submarine and had seen the bodies. He said he had seen them from death by suffocation. He said the commander had shot all his men and then himself, apparently.

Dr. Inglis added that the British are now making use of glass bottom boats with more or less success in scouting for submarines, in conjunction with the hydroplane fleet. The glass used, he said, furnishes a clear view of the water to a depth of fifty to sixty feet.

HIGH SCHOOL PUPIL PROBABLY FATALITY WOUNDED

Said to Be Result of Quarrel Over a Basketball Game.

Wagoner, Okla., Feb. 10.—Edgar Watts, 17, pupil in the Wagoner high school, was shot today and probably fatally wounded. M. C. McDormat, athletic director for the Wagoner school, is in jail pending an investigation. McDormat and Watts were together in the basement of the school building during the noon hour, when the shooting occurred. It is said to have quarrelled over a basketball game.

VILLA BAND ATTACK AND BURN RANCH HOUSES.

Bandits Traveling Between Santa Ana and Las Cruces.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 10.—Official reports from western Chihuahua received today at military headquarters in Juarez stated that General Francisco Villa is west of the Santa Clara ranch, traveling between Santa Ana and Las Cruces. It was stated that a band of his men attacked and burned ranch houses yesterday at San Juan near the Hearst property at Babiorora.

Hartford.—Hartford lodge of Elks will observe its thirty-third anniversary this (Thursday) evening.

Clarence D. Usher of Stonington who had such a desperate experience in escaping from Van, Turkey, when the Armenian massacre were at their height, a movement was started for Armenian and Syrian relief work in Westerly. Thomas Perry, president of the meeting. After the address by Dr. Usher a permanent organization was perfected. Thomas Perry was elected chairman, William H. Bacon, secretary, and Everett Barnes, treasurer. With the three officers mentioned Thomas McKenna and Charles J. Butler will act as executive committee. An appeal was made to the people of Westerly to contribute toward the relief of the 400,000 or more sufferers. All contributions will be forwarded to the National committee for Armenian and Syrian relief.

At the meeting of the Westerly Historical society Thursday evening at the Memorial building on Broad street, Albert P. Pendleton, of Main street, read a paper on "The Watch Hill Road." A large photograph of the old Stillman mill, which was located on the east side of West Broad street and was destroyed by fire about four years ago, was presented the society by Willard Crandall. It was exhibited at last night's meeting and many of the older members enjoyed picking out a number of familiar faces of the old residents of the town. The picture is 12x16 inches in dimensions and will probably be framed. The picture also shows a good view of the old Pawcatuck hotel building which then had a big balcony in front supported by big wooden pillars.

Local Laconics.

The schooner Grace P. Willard, one of the oldest craft that comes up the Pawcatuck river, left company cargo of coal in on Thursday afternoon.

The board of managers of the Westerly District Nurse association will meet this (Friday) afternoon at four o'clock at the Memorial building on Broad street.

Eugene Lamphear, who has been ill at his home on Chester avenue for several days was able to be out on Thursday. Mrs. Lamphear is confined to her home with grip.

Rev. F. A. MacDonald is announced as one of the speakers at the annual Christian Endeavor conference of the societies in the state, which will be held in Pawcatuck, February 21 and 22.

A number of the local owners of automobiles for hire have raised their rate from 10 cents per passenger to 15 cents, because of the increased price of gasoline, which on Wednesday went up to 23 cents.

James M. Aldrich of Newton avenue has received word of the death of his daughter-in-law, wife of Dr. John T. Aldrich of New York, in that city on Wednesday morning. Mrs. Aldrich was Miss Mary Perkins, of Norwich.

GERMAN CONSUL ROH ADMITS WRITING LETTER

Taken at Falmouth by British Agents from Captain Von Papan.

New Orleans, Feb. 10.—Dr. Paul Roh, German consul at New Orleans, today admitted to The Associated Press that he wrote the letter taken at Falmouth by British agents from Captain Franz Von Papan, near here, which was an attack, and which British officials said was signed with the initials "R. V. M." and ascribed by them to R. Von Meyenburgh, former German consul at New Orleans.

Dr. Roh was shown a photographic copy of the letter which has been received from London. The handwriting on the photographic copy resembled that of Dr. Roh on official papers in the possession of other persons here, and, when told of this, the German consul readily said he wrote it.

The only Von Meyenburgh in this city is Baron Ernest Von Meyenburgh, formerly acting German consul here, but who for several years has been engaged in the cotton business. Dr. Roh in a statement to The Associated Press said he admitted that he wrote the letter in order to clear Baron Von Meyenburgh of any connection whatever with the letter which might have been attributed to him.

The translation of the letter as given out at the time by British officials follows:

"New Orleans, 4 December, 1915. "Dear Herr Von Papan: I feel a great regret that the fate of recall has indeed overcome you. I don't suppose that you are very unhappy to be able to shake the yoke of this infernal country from your feet. What chiefly offends me is that it always gives way to the government here we have never found that they are kindly disposed towards us. That the demand for the recall has been so sudden and the government here, may there on the government an interesting light upon the day of reckoning come and our government find again that iron making an impression here. " Hoping that our connection formed in this great time will not come to an end with your departure, I am, yours sincerely, R. V. M."

SIGNATURE ROH WAS TAKEN FOR INITIALS R. V. M.

That is Why the British Attributed Letter to Meyenburgh.

Washington, Feb. 10.—German officials here say that Consul Roh told them of writing the letter attributed to Meyenburgh. It was explained that Roh writes slanting hand, does not close the top of the letter "o" and that the name in his writing could readily be taken for the initials "R. V. M." which correspond to Meyenburgh's. The designation of the letters as Meyenburgh's signature is attributed to the British. The German embassy's understanding of the incident is in accord with Roh's explanation.

GROSS SALES OF \$2,385,492 BY ATLAS POWDER CO.

Disbursements on Common Stock Amounted to 11-1-2 Per Cent.

New York, Feb. 10.—The annual report of the Atlas Powder company, which has received large foreign war orders, for the year ended December 31, 1915, shows gross sales of \$2,385,492 against \$5,133,895 for the previous year, a gain of \$1,748,403. Net income for 1915 was \$1,671,762, compared with \$741,150 in 1914.

After payment of dividends on preferred shares balance of net income for the year was equivalent to \$5.80 per cent. on the common stock against \$8.90 in 1914. Total dividends of \$659,065 were paid, leaving a surplus of \$1,447,344. Disbursements on common stocks during the year amounted to 11-1-2 per cent. against 6 per cent. in 1914 and 11-1-2 per cent. in 1913.

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SALE OF WHITE UNDERMUSLINS

THE FEBRUARY SALE OF UNDERMUSLINS

This year the artist designer has given his fancy free rein, and the most exquisite and dainty undergarments have been the result. Our display of the beautiful intimate garments, so appreciated by the fastidious woman, reveals the very highest development of this season's lingerie mode.

- At 12½c** FITTED CORSET COVERS which would normally sell for 19c will be sold while they last for this extremely low sale price.
- At 17c** DRAWERS of the grade for which you usually pay 25c. They are made of soft cambric and finished with hemstitched ruffle.
- At 25c** CORSET COVERS, DRAWERS AND SHORT SKIRTS of superior quality at this low price. All are daintily trimmed in various ways.
- At 50c** CORSET COVERS, SHORT SKIRTS, LONG SKIRTS, GOWNS AND CHEMISES. In this lot of beautifully made garments you will find some in flesh color—all in the most effective styles.
- At 79c** Crepe and sheer Muslins are of equal importance in this lot of dainty GOWNS, LONG SKIRTS AND ENVELOPE CHEMISES, all of which are beautifully made and trimmed.

The Reid & Hughes Co

GARRISON RETIRES FROM WAR DEPT.

(Continued from Page One)

army, automatically becomes secretary of war ad interim.

Opposed to Reorganization of National Guard.

It is known that one of Secretary Garrison's principal reasons for his resignation was his opposition to the reorganization of the national guard, which he believed would be a breach of trust for the Philippines.

Continental Army Only Reliance.

Upon the contention, on one hand, that the continental army, or an unimpaired universal service, was the nation's only reliance and the position on the other that no one plan could be adopted from that action should Wilson and his secretary of war part of official company.

Resignation a Complete Surprise.

Mr. Garrison's resignation was a complete surprise to official Washington generally. He made no personal explanation. Several hours before the official announcement he had boarded a train with his wife for New York and word had been passed at the department that he had gone for an indefinite stay.

Acute Differences of Opinion.

The acute differences of opinion which led to the break began early in the year when opposition to the continental army plan began developing in congress. There had been indefinite rumors of the possibility of the secretary of war leaving the cabinet, but they never were countenanced in official quarters. The secretary everywhere was regarded as one of the strong men of the administration upon whom the president leaned in the difficult situations, both domestic and international, which have marked his administration.

Circumstances Which Led to Resignation.

The circumstances which led up to the resignation are detailed in the secretary's correspondence with the president, which was made public tonight by the White House. The president, the letters disclose, believes that the training, organization and control of a military reserve should be under immediate federal direction, but is not "irrevocably or dogmatically committed to any one plan." He wrote Mr. Garrison that he could not force any specific plan on congress and added: "I must, welcome a frank interchange of views and a patient and

thorough comparison of all the methods proposed for obtaining the objects we all have in view."

Reliance Upon Militia Unjustifiable.

Mr. Garrison's contention that only the plans of the war department could be considered seemed to the president "wholly unjustifiable." Mr. Garrison considered "reliance upon the militia for national defense as unjustifiable and imperiling of the nation's safety."

In resigning he wrote the president: "It is evident that we hopelessly disagreed upon the question of the military dependence of the nation was an abandonment of the duty of this nation and a breach of trust for the Philippines."

Mr. Garrison characterized the Clark amendment to the Philippine bill providing conditionally for the independence of the islands within four years "an abandonment of the duty of this nation and a breach of trust for the Philippines."

The president replied it was his judgment that the Clark amendment was "unwise at this time" but added "it would clearly be most inadvisable for me to take the position that I must dissent from that action should both houses of congress concur in a bill embodying that amendment." He said he must withhold judgment until the final action was before him in definite form.

Facing a Critical Juncture.

On January 12 Secretary Garrison wrote the president "We are facing a critical juncture with respect to the military part of the national defense programme" and declared he felt that unless the situation is dealt with promptly and effectively "we can indulge in no reasonable expectation of any acceptable result."

He insisted that there could be no substantial solution which did not result in forces under the exclusive control and authority of the national government. Admitting that there could be legitimate discussion over the means of obtaining these national forces the secretary asserted from the beginning of the government the acknowledged weakness of the situation arose out of lack of any system producing federal forces.

"The situation was rendered worse," he added, "by the presence of state troops, raised, officered, trained and governed by the states."

Distinct Difference Between Troops.

There is a distinct line of cleavage, Mr. Garrison held, between reliance upon a system of state troops and reliance upon national forces. "Upon this subject," he said in his letter to the president, "there does not exist, in my judgment, any difference of opinion among those who are unbiased and who believe in real to any one plan." He wrote Mr. Garrison that he could not force any specific plan on congress and added: "I must, welcome a frank interchange of views and a patient and

cusable situation in which we have so long been bogged down, and which has been placed across the pathway toward proper settlement."

Critiques Plans of Chairman Hay.

The secretary severely criticized the national guard plans of Chairman Hay of the house military committee, saying: "In my judgment, the effect of the enactment of Mr. Hay's programme would be to set back the whole cause of legitimate, honest, national defense in an entirely unjustifiable and inexcusable way. It would be in my judgment a betrayal of a trust of the people in this regard. It would be illusory and apparent without any reality or substance."

"There is, unfortunately, very little knowledge and very little intense personal interest in any of the members of the house concerning military affairs."

Mr. Garrison declared further that Mr. Hay had the power of dealing with a subject concerning which the rest of the house has no knowledge, and about which he has never concerned himself, and suggested that Mr. Hay's proposal of settling this matter by voting money to the members of state troops appealed to "the direct personal, political interest of the members."

Draft Proposed by Mr. Hay.

Mr. Hay's proposal to include a draft provision so that at the outbreak of war the national guard could be brought under control of the national government was characterized by Mr. Garrison as utterly failing to meet the essential objections to the perpetuation of a militia system. He insisted the difficulty did not arise out of the government not being able to take over these troops, but out of its inability, under the constitution, to have the "essential unity of responsibility, authority and control in the raising, officering, training and governing of its military forces."

Garrison Stated His Position.

Following an interview between the president and Mr. Garrison on the army plans, the secretary again wrote the president, specifically stating his position. The president informed him that Mr. Hay had told him a federal volunteer system could not be obtained under the condition that the federal government control the militia.

Mr. Garrison then replied that the continental army plan absolutely discarded a military system based upon state troops and that the two systems were diametrically opposed to each other and irreconcilable. "We are challenged," he wrote, "by the existing situation to declare ourselves promptly, openly and unequivocally or be charged properly with lack of sincerity and good faith."

Did Not Wish to Cause Embarrassment.

He added that since Mr. Wilson's word was final he did not wish to cause embarrassment and would withdraw if it would relieve the situation.

The president wrote in reply that he and the secretary agreed that the chief thing necessary for the army was "that we should have a trained citizen reserve and that the training, organization and control of that reserve should be under immediate federal control. He declined, however, to take an irrevocable stand on the ground that it would have to take his plan or none. He declared he did not believe members of the house dealing with military affairs were ignorant of the military necessities of the nation, but had found them well informed."

He said he would welcome a frank interchange of views, but added "no one will expect me to acquiesce in any proposal that I regard as inadequate or illusory." He should a bill be presented to him which he could not accept as accomplishing the essential thing sought, he would not sign it, and go to the country on its merits.

The views of the president and Mr. Garrison were reviewed in other letters, which concluded with the statement of acceptance of the secretary's resignation.

URIC ACID IN MEAT CLOGS THE KIDNEYS

Take a glass of Salts if your Back Hurts or Bladder bothers you—Drink more water.

If you must have your meat every day, eat it, but flush your kidneys with salts occasionally, says a noted doctor, who tells that the meat forms uric acid which almost paralyzes the kidneys in their efforts to expel it from the blood. They become sluggish and unable to do their duty, a dull misery in the kidney region, sharp pains in the back or sick headache, dizziness, your stomach sour, waste is caused and what the weakness is bad you have rheumatic twinges. The urine gets cloudy, full of sediment, the channels often get sore and irritated, obliging you to seek relief two or three times during the night.

To neutralize these irritating acids, to cleanse the kidneys and flush out the body's uric acid, you need four ounces of Jad Salts from any pharmacy here; take a tablespoonful in a glass of water before breakfast for a few days and your kidneys will then not find this famous salts is made from the acid of grapes and lemon juice, combined with lithia, and has been used for generations to flush and stimulate sluggish kidneys, also to neutralize the acids in urine, so it no longer irritates, thus ending bladder weakness.

Jad Salts is inexpensive; cannot injure, and makes a delightful effervescent lithia-water drink.